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1. Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (Special; 1973)

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

(a) Unite broad democratic forces irrespective of political, religious, social and geographical differences against all forms of subjugation, including intolerance and hate, and create a peaceful, happy and prosperous life for humankind; (b) support the national liberation movements and democratic forces struggling for the preservation and defence of world peace, national culture, sovereignty and territorial integrity, world economic security, ecology, human rights, universal justice, transparency, and the free flow of information without distortion or hindrance; (c) consistently work to mobilize popular support for the principles of the United Nations and its agencies; (d) strengthen the struggle for just and lasting peace and security, stopping the arms' race, for nuclear and complete disarmament, and for development; (e) safeguard, respect and uphold human rights, equal rights for women and special protection of the child; (f) propagate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (g) consolidate the national unity of Afro-Asian countries.

B. Main activities

South-South cooperation, and on the basis of observer status with the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the organization popularizes the activities of NAM and propagates the NAM principles. Organization of conferences, seminars, round tables, discussions and meetings on disarmament, peace, development, human rights and ecology, conflict resolution, and poverty alleviation. Close cooperation with international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Participation in consultative conferences and regional seminars. There is no change in the geographical membership or in the funding process.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

During 2005: (a) World Social Forum in January in Porto Alegre, Brazil; (b) fifth session of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities in January-February in New York; (c) forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women; (d) international meeting on the question of Palestine in March in Geneva, organized by the United Nations Division for Palestinian Rights; (e) day of consultations with civil society organizations in March in Geneva organized by the United Nations Division for Palestinian Rights; (f) sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights; (g) Asian-African Summit in April in Jakarta; (h) 27th meeting of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in July-August in Geneva; (i) international conference on the reunification of Korea and other activities in August in Pyongyang; (j) meeting to mark the sixtieth anniversary of Viet Nam's national day of Friendship; (k) meeting of Arab Solidarity Committees in Adan, Yemen; (l) international conference on forty years since the kidnapping and assassination of Mehdi ben Barka, in October in Paris; (m) Second Parallel Civil Conference of the Forum of the Future in November in Manama; (n) international

conference on "Bandung Revival in the twenty-first Century", in November in the Philippines.

During 2006: (a) World Social Forum, in January in Bamako; (b) ministerial meeting of Coordinating Office of NAM, in May in Malaysia; (c) World Peace Forum, in June in Vancouver, Canada; (d) civil society forum on creating an environment at the local and international levels to provide employment and decent work for all and its impact on sustainable development, in June in Geneva; (e) meeting of Arab Solidarity Committees, in August in Amman; (f) United Nations International Conference of Civil Society in Support of the Palestinian People, in September in Geneva; (g) fourteenth NAM Summit, in September in Havana; (h) International Solidarity Meeting with the People of the Middle East, in October in Larnaca, Cyprus; (i) Meeting on "Russia, Asia and Africa: 50 Years of Solidarity and Cooperation", in November in Moscow; (j) Third Parallel Civil Conference of the Forum of the Future, in November in Amman.

During 2007: (a) World Social Forum, in January in Nairobi; (b) international seminar on "Indo-United States Nuclear Deal: India, South Asia, NAM and the Global Order" in March in Mumbai, India; (c) international conference on the future role of NAM and the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO); (d) United Nations International Conference of the Civil Society in Support of Palestinian-Israeli Peace, in August in Brussels; (e) NAM ministerial meeting on human rights and cultural diversity, in September in Tehran; (f) conference on "US Missile Defense: Towards a New Cold War", in September in London; (g) South-South Solidarity Coordinating Meeting, in September in Hanoi.

During 2008: (a) United Nations Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian People, in February in Amman; (b) World Peace Conference in April in Caracas; (c) first meeting of the Preparations Committee of AAPSO 8th Congress, in June in Moscow; (d) Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement, in July in Tehran; (e) Fifth Conference of the Democratic Constitutional Rally, July-August in Tunisia; (f) AAPSO 8th Congress in Hyderabad, in December in India.

2. Aim for human rights (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

A. Main objectives

Aim for human rights is committed to the implementation of human rights and aims to translate human rights norms into practice. The main objective of Aim for human rights is to contribute to a more effective implementation of human rights by translating human rights norms into methods and tools for assessing the impact of policy and practices on specific human rights. In concrete terms, the translation of human rights into practice means that Aim for human rights will: (a) Develop, test and promote instruments that enable measuring the effect and impact of policies and practices on human rights, in close cooperation with NGOs, government institutions and the business community; (b) enhance the capacities of civil society organizations such as human rights organizations and women's organizations, to strengthen their role vis-à-vis governments and other actors; and (c) engage in advocacy in order to influence policies that affect human rights.

B. Change in statute

In 2007, in the process of adopting its new name, the organization updated its statute but the objectives have not changed.

C. Organizational growth

In 2007, Aim for human rights received a four-year grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands that facilitated its growth from 14 to 22 staff and an expansion of all programmes.

II. Contributions to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

(a) United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, twenty-seventh session, May-June 2005, Bangkok (Aim for human rights facilitated a side event and the participation of families of disappeared persons from Asia in the session); (b) Working Group on a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearances January-February and September 2005, Geneva; (c) Human Rights Commission/Human Rights Council, June 2006 and September-October 2006, Geneva (Aim for human rights organized a side event and meetings with several States); (d) Commission on the Status of Women, fiftieth session February-March 2006 (Aim for human rights organized a workshop); (e) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, thirty-sixth session (Aim for human rights discussed the shadow report of the Netherlands with the Committee during its pre-session); (f) United Nations General Assembly, Third Committee, October 2006 (Aim for human rights facilitated the visit of several associations of families of disappeared persons to the Third Committee meetings); (g) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, thirty-seventh session; (h) Human Rights Council, sixth session (Aim for human rights helped to organize a side event to launch the international campaign

for the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances); (i) dialogue with United Nations mechanisms, September 2007, Geneva (Aim for human rights facilitated the visit of associations of families of disappeared persons to the United Nations mechanisms based in Geneva); (j) United Nations General Assembly, treaty event, September 2008, New York; (k) Commission on the Status of Women, fifty-second session; (l) Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review, eighth session (Aim for human rights spoke on behalf of 17 Netherlands NGOs on the recommendations made to the Government of the Netherlands.

B. Cooperation with the United Nations bodies

(a) World Health Organization expert meeting with the Special Rapporteur on the right to health, May 2006 in Geneva; (b) National Human Rights and Business Conference 2008, Johannesburg, South Africa, March 2008. Aim for human rights helped to facilitate a seminar on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.

C. Initiatives in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3: during 2008, Aim for human rights participated in a discussion on the support of the Government of the Netherlands for the achievement of gender equality. In 2008, at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Aim for human rights drafted a monitoring format for reporting results on Netherlands initiatives to combat violence against women, to be used by eight Netherlands embassies. Goal 8: Aim for human rights contributed to the reporting by the Government of the Netherlands with respect to the Millennium Development Goals.

3. Benevolent Community Education and Rural Development Society (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

Aim and purpose

The aim and mission of the Benevolent Community Education and Rural Development Society is to alleviate poverty among the urban and rural populations of Cameroon. The specific objectives are to: (a) improve the living standard of the poorest of the poor through an integrated approach; (b) carry out programmes on environmental protection and education; (c) raise awareness about the situation of women and help integrate them in the development of their communities, as well as to work towards youth empowerment; (d) educate the public on issues of health, drug abuse and addiction. The target populations are the urban and rural poor and women account for 90 per cent of the target population.

The activities include: (a) microfinance for agriculture and other income-generating activities; (b) health prevention education programmes; (c) environmental and community development; (d) volunteer exchange programmes; (e) consultancy and research on poverty.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field or Headquarters

(a) Project in cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development to carry out research in Cameroon on alternative systems of rural microfinance; (b) technical assistance to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health of Cameroon, to carry out HIV/AIDS local response programmes in 40 communities and to set up and assist 10 local AIDS control committees; (c) participation in African Development Bank project to assess HIV/AIDS rate in the region, promote awareness education and develop training in control methods and prevention, February 2008, Cameroon.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: (a) women and men living below the poverty line were given access to microcredits to carry out income-generating activities to improve their lives; (b) training for lifelong skills were given to women; (c) women were taught agricultural techniques to improve their incomes; (d) staff capacity-building at the Asian Rural Institute, Japan in the context of the Rural Leadership Programme. Goal 5: action was taken to reduce the rate of malaria infection by 50 per cent among children below the age of 5 and pregnant women. Goal 6: the capacity of local associations to control malaria was reinforced. Goal 7: (a) studies were conducted for the protection of three water catchment points in 20 communities in Lebialem; (b) soil testing was conducted for the suitability of land for agricultural activities.

C. Activities in support of the Global Principles

World AIDS Day was celebrated and many keynote speeches were made. The Society would have performed much better in the implementation of United Nations programmes if not for the following problems, which are ongoing: (a) some information about United Nations activities arrives late and this makes budget allocations difficult; (b) scarce funds are available and this makes attendance at international meetings difficult; (c) lack of assistance for visa clearance for the Chief Executive Officer and representatives makes it difficult to attend meetings abroad, especially meetings located in the United States of America.

4. Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes

The aims and purposes of the Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation (EPCO) are to protect endangered species and conserve the environment. At the same time, it aims to promote sustainable development and fight poverty. Other objectives are to change the behaviour of people for a better and more liveable environment. EPCO is accredited with the: (a) Department of Public Information; (b) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; (c) Global Environment Facility; and (d) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. EPCO is also a member of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(a) Mauritius Civil Society Forum, January 2005; (b) International Conference on Evaluating Climate Change and Development, May 2008, Alexandria, Egypt; (c) 12th Biennial Conference of the International Association for the Study of the Commons, Cheltenham, England, July 2008; (d) 5th Scientific Symposium held in Durban, South Africa, October 2007; (e) Nairobi and Abidjan Convention, Joint Conference of Parties November 2007, South Africa; (f) International Women Environmental Entrepreneurs Fair, Barcelona, Spain, October 2008; and (g) first regional workshop on the development of a transboundary diagnostic analysis and strategic action programme for the Western Indian Ocean, April 2007, in Nairobi.

5. Girls' Power Initiative (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

Girls' Power Initiative (GPI) is a non-governmental, non-profit, youth development organization. It supports in and out of school girls, age 10-18 in Nigeria in accessing information and education on sexuality, leadership and other gender-sensitive life management skills; it also promotes and protects their health and rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights. Its mandate is to assist young people, especially adolescent girls, to live healthy lives, achieve their full potential and be very visible women in tomorrow's society, as well as help them overcome the risks of early and forced sexual activity, teenage pregnancy, unsafe abortion, sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and harmful cultural practices. GPI vigorously promotes gender equity and equality and works with adolescent girls to develop their leadership capacity to respond to and work for social transformation towards gender and social justice. GPI has also designed programmes with young people's involvement to address the needs of adolescents.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in United Nations conferences and related regional and non-governmental organization meetings

(a) forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, fiftieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women, fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women; (b) World Health Organization (WHO) strategy meeting on action towards elimination of onchocerciasis in Cross River State, Nigeria, in February 2005; (c) strategic conversation on women's leadership development, Rutgers University, October 2006; (d) regional consultation to reduce unsafe abortion in sub-Saharan Africa, Addis Ababa, March 2006; (e) workshop on feminist research in Africa, Dakar, November 2007; (f) international conference on gender, law and sexuality in Africa, Kampala, October 2007; (g) Human Rights Council Panel on Sexual Rights, Geneva, March 2008.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

(a) In 2006, the organization participated in the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) training session on gender for State Action Committee on AIDS members, training Cross River State, Nigeria; (b) In 2007, it contributed to the Gender Architecture Reform Campaign in collaboration with UNIFEM, New York.

C. Other relevant activities

The organization addressed the plenary session of Research to Action on reducing unsafe abortion in sub-Saharan Africa, Addis Ababa, March 2006.

6. United Nations Association of Mauritius (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes

The aims and purposes of the organization are to: (a) promote and propagate the aims and ideals of the United Nations; (b) organize meetings, arrange lectures on subjects concerning United Nations policies; (c) promote human rights; (d) promote national and international peace, understanding, solidarity and cooperation among people throughout the world without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; (e) promote social and sustainable development; (f) educate its members and others about the United Nations and its specialized agencies; (g) observe and celebrate major international United Nations events and achievements; (h) organize lectures, symposiums, conferences, seminars, workshops, forums on issues relating to United Nations ideals; (i) launch awareness campaigns on sexual and substance abuse, population, education, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, battered women and children; (j) oppose by all legal and peaceful means any kind of oppression, victimization, discrimination and abuse due to religion/caste, political belief, sex, age, or for other reasons.

B. Main activities

The Association works in the following areas: eradication of poverty, fighting corruption, food security, agriculture, environment, rural development, land reforms, education, peace, security and disarmament, gender equality, public health, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, water management, democracy and good governance, sports, culture, the Arts, women, children, students, youth, the elderly, economic development, tourism, media, debt relief, and other areas related to the United Nations programmes and priorities and the Millennium Development Goals. The Association will continue to explore any available possibility to participate actively in United Nations-sponsored meetings on related issues.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During 2005: (a) participated in side events during small island developing States (SIDS) Conference on Southern Caucus of NGOs for Sustainable Development, January, Mauritius; (b) organized two workshops on climate issues during SIDS summit held in Mauritius in January with foreign participants and dignitaries; (c) participated in the General Conference of World Assembly of Youth and in the symposium on HIV/AIDS in Africa, held in Windhoek in February; (d) celebration of International Women's Day, 8 March in Port Louis; (e) marked World Health Day with one-day workshop in April in Port Louis; (f) sent inputs to Non-Governmental Liaison Service for the reform of the United Nations in April; (g) celebration of Family Day on 15 May in Port Louis; (h) organized workshop in the context of Millennium Development Goals on adult/sexual education on puberty at Surinam, Mauritius in May; (i) marked the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations in Mauritius on 23 October and unveiled commemorative plate; (j) awareness day on HIV/AIDS held on 1 December in Port Louis.

During 2006: (a) delegation participated in the African Youth Summit held in Tripoli from 27 February to 1 March; (b) celebration of International Women's Day, 8 March in Port Louis; (c) celebration of World Health Day in Port Louis; (d) seminar on the environment held in June in Port Louis; (e) delegation headed by the General Secretary participated in the consultation meeting of the Southern African Development Community Youth Union held in Cape Town, South Africa, in July; (f) organized symposium on family welfare, domestic violence and gender issues in August in Montagne Blanche, Mauritius; (g) talk on literacy in September in Port Louis; (h) workshop on HIV/AIDS, human values and stress management in September in Rose Hill, Mauritius; (i) seminar on domestic violence, family welfare, gender issues and stress management in November in Trou d'eau Douce, Mauritius; (j) seminar on human rights held in December in Port Louis.

During 2007: (a) workshop on World Health Day, 7 April in Port Louis; (b) International Family Day held in Port Louis on 16 May; (c) participated in the Melaka International Youth Dialogue in June in Melacca, Malaysia; (d) symposium on World Population Day, 11 July in Port Louis, Mauritius; (e) talk on International Day of Tolerance, 20 November in Port Louis, Mauritius.

During 2008: (a) environment awareness day at St. Julien d'Hotman, Mauritius, April; (b) talk on International Mother Earth Day, 22 April, Port Louis; (c) participated in Melaka International Youth Dialogue June in Malacca, Malaysia; (d) workshop on international day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking held in June in Grand Bay, Mauritius; (e) celebration of World Youth Day on 10 August at Black River, Mauritius, on the theme of poverty alleviation; (f) talk on World Habitat Day, 5 October in Moka, Mauritius; (g) United Nations Day celebration held on 23 October in Port Louis; (h) participated in the Civil Society Development Forum organized by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, with the collaboration of the International Labour Organization, in Geneva in October; (i) awareness campaign on diabetes held in November in Port Louis; (j) seminar on Universal Children's Day, in November in Flacq, Mauritius; (k) awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS, in December Port Louis, Grand Bay and Black River, Mauritius; (l) talk on anti-corruption strategies and human rights in December in Port Louis.

7. WaterAid (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

WaterAid is a global non-governmental organization focused exclusively on improving poor people's access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in developing countries (South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa and Pacific Rim). WaterAid works in partnership with a wide range of organizations to deliver practical, sustainable programmes of work and to influence policy and practice to enable more people to gain access to these basic needs. WaterAid's partners include civil society, government, private sector, international organizations, academic institutions and the media.

B. Changes

WaterAid in the Unites States and Australia began to engage in policy and advocacy work during the review period, and WaterAid Australia began programme work in Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste during 2005 to provide water, sanitation and hygiene to rural areas in Timor-Leste, and sanitation and hygiene education in schools in Papua New Guinea. WaterAid America increased its lobbying and advocacy work over the period of this review (2005-2008).

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

WaterAid participated in the following events: (a) Commission on Sustainable Development, thirteenth session: WaterAid's Chief Executive was a member of the panel writing the chapter on water and sanitation in the United Nations Millennium Project Report; 17. WaterAid also participated in the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting in New York in February and March 2005; WaterAid was part of the international consortium that produced background papers on financing, water supply and sanitation, and water resource management; (b) WaterAid also organized a side meeting during the Commission on Sustainable Development; (c) participated in Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights consultations on human rights obligations related to equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation in Geneva in May 2007; (d) Commission on Sustainable Development, sixteenth session; (e) gave addresses and chaired a session at the United Nations Millennium Development Goals high-level meeting partnership event in New York in September 2008; (f) participated and lobbied in the fourth session of the World Urban Forum, Nanjing, China, in November 2008; (g) third session of the World Urban Forum, Vancouver, Canada, in June 2006.

III. Cooperation with other United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

WaterAid has working relationships with a number of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in its country programmes. WaterAid has undertaken a number of interventions with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) as part of the Water in Cities Programme in South Asia and West Africa (specifically in India, Nepal, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Nigeria) during the reporting period. WaterAid has worked collaboratively with the United Nations

Children's Fund (UNICEF) on communication, sanitation and hygiene interventions in South and West Africa (specifically in Madagascar, Zambia and Nigeria).

In November 2008, WaterAid and UNICEF collaborated in producing a paper for a conference on sanitation in East Africa, which focused on monitoring progress on the "eThekwini Declaration".

WaterAid is an official partner of UN-Water and a member of the UN-Water Task Force on Sanitation. WaterAid participated in meetings and activities throughout the International Year of Sanitation in 2008, including in regional conferences in South Africa (February 2008), in Delhi (November 2008) and in Beppu, Japan (November and December 2007). WaterAid contributed to the report of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs compilation of the International Year of Sanitation activities.

In 2008, WaterAid was involved in the development of the first Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water, a UN-Water initiative led by the World Health Organization (WHO).

In mid-2008, WaterAid Madagascar formed a collaboration with the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme to improve Madagascar's monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals.

With respect to the Millennium Development Goals, WaterAid published a series of reports in 2005 entitled "Getting to Boiling Point", together with a series of national water sector assessments, which have allowed its partners and country programmes to identify and advocate around the key blockages preventing access to effective finance for delivering the Millennium Development Goals targets in countries where WaterAid works.

The report "Global Cause and Effect" (published in 2007) highlighted the slow progress on reaching the Millennium Development Goal targets for water and sanitation, and "Tackling the Silent Killer: The Case for Sanitation" (published 2008) highlighted the health and economic implications of poor sanitation.

WaterAid has also undertaken intensive lobbying and campaigning activities to highlight the lack of progress on halving the proportion of people without access to sanitation during the International Year of Sanitation.

WaterAid jointly produced a publication on why a global framework for action is needed to reach the Millennium Development Goal targets on water and sanitation: "Sanitation and Water: Why We Need a Global Framework for Action" (published 2008). The organization has also engaged in numerous lobbying activities to push for the global framework for action at a number of high-level meetings, including the United Nations Millennium Development Goals high-level meeting partnership event in New York in September 2008. UNICEF, WHO and UN-Water are key allies in this work.

WaterAid reached 760,000 people with safe water and over 1 million people with sanitation in 2005-2006; in 2006-2007, WaterAid reached nearly 1 million people with safe water, 1.5 million with sanitation, and in 2007-2008, WaterAid reached 1.3 million people with safe water and 3 million people with sanitation.